

THE DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE.
For CHINA, JAPAN, Etc.
1917 Fifth Annual Issue.

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HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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WE STOCK

Green Wire Mosquito Gause,
Blow Lamps, Jeyes' Fluid,
Star Fire Extinguishers,
"Duroco" Paint, Etc.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
4, Des Voeux Road Central,
HONGKONG.

No. 18,462. 號二十六百四千八萬一第 日一初月六年巳丁 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 19th, 1917. 四拜禮 號九十月七年六國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

AQUARIUS
WATERS.

Shipped by the—
AQUARIUS CO.,
Shanghai.

CALDBECK,
MACGREGOR & Co.
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Telephone No. 76.

NEW CARTRIDGES.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.
[633]

A LING & CO.
19 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
STORE.
Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging.
Cautious Marbles in Various Shades.
Telephone 1219.

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00 " " 10.00 " " 10 " "
10.00 " " 11.00 " " 15 " "
11.00 " " 12.45 p.m. " " 15 " "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. " " 15 " "
1.15 " " 1.45 " " 15 " "
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2.45 " " 3.00 " " 10 " "

NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. 9.30 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half Hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter Hour
SUNDAYS.

7.40 a.m.
8.00 " " 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
10.30 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "
11.30 " " 12.00 " " 15 " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " 10 " "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " " 15 " "
5.30 " " 6.00 " " 10 " "
6.00 " " 6.30 " " 15 " "
6.30 " " 6.00 " " 10 " "

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

Extra Car at 12 Midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des
Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all
cars not already full running at the time
stated in the Company's time-table, but not
for special cars, can be obtained on applica-
tion at the Company's Office. No Season
ticket will be issued until payment therefor
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque
or Comprodor Order representing Bank
Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON
General Managers.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.
On and after TUESDAY, 5th JUNE, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.										UP TRAINS.									
Stations										Stations									
No. 1 Through Express.										No. 1 Through Express.									
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INTIMATIONS

ALLISON PLANOS

NEW MODELS

JUST RECEIVED.

AN INSPIRATION TO THE ARTIST.

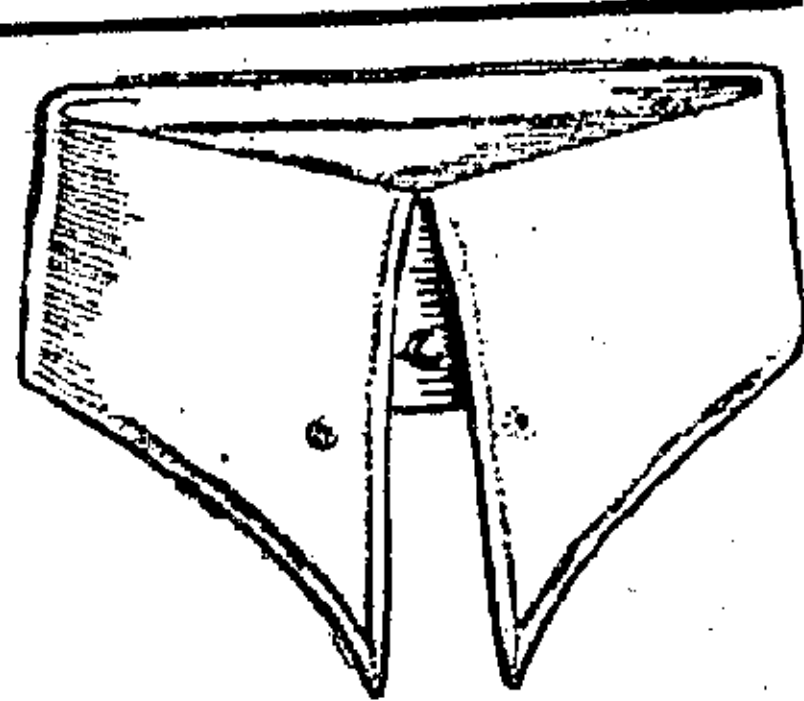
MUSICAL STUDENT AND AMATEUR.

INSPECTION INVITED.

SOLE AGENTS:

S. Montrie & Co., Ltd.

[28-1]

Summit
SOFT
COLLARS

They are ideal for Summer Wear. The cloths are just stiff enough to keep their shape, yet give perfect comfort on the hottest day.

STOCKED IN HALF SIZES FROM 14 TO 18 INCHES.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.,

Men's Wear Specialists,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE 39.

[128]

Let little Daniel
be your guide—DANIEL
CRAWFORD'S
RED STAR
WHISKY

and you can't go wrong!

DONNELLY & WHYTE,
SOLE AGENTS.

[35]

INDIA CHOLAGOGUE

AN EFFECTIVE REMEDY

FOR

MALARIAL FEVER.

Removes the cause of Malaria by its prompt and healthy action upon the BLOOD, ultimately killing the MALARIAL PARASITE.

Prepared by—

C. H. & F. L. OSGOOD,
Norwich, Conn., U.S.A.

AND SOLD BY ALL LEADING CHEMISTS.

[333]

PRINTING & BINDING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED AT THE OFFICES

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"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,"

WHICH ARE SUPPLIED WITH ALL THE LATEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE

APPLIANCES FOR THE PROMPT PRODUCTION OF

HIGH-CLASS WORK.

10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

THE PROHIBITION OF TEA IMPORTS

GREAT IRRITATION CAUSED BY RIGID REGULATIONS.

Considerably over 2,000,000 lbs. of tea are being withheld from the British public owing to the rigidity with which the prohibition of February 23rd has been applied by the Government (says the *London and China Express*). The prohibition placed an embargo on all imports of foreign tea from that date but made no provision for the case of tea bought, with freight and exchange arranged for, previous to that date. The result has been a condition of things which is causing great irritation among importers and buyers.

A correspondent in the tea trade writes to the *Morning Post*:

Attention has already been called to the fact that the Government, in prohibiting all imports of China tea as from February 23rd, had omitted to provide for the case of tea bought, with freight and exchange arranged for, previous to the date of prohibition. The hardship inflicted in that case has now arisen. Several tea steamers which left Shanghai February 23rd have now reached British ports. In at least three instances the cargo are not allowed to be sold. Licences have been refused, and intimation has been made that this decision cannot be reconsidered. So the position is this: We are short of tea; and yet tea already imported or shortly to arrive may not be sold because the impenetrable official mind will not understand that a big trade cannot be stopped dead at any moment, but that arrangements for freight have in these days to be made far ahead of time. The mandarins of Peking are nothing to the mandarins of Whitehall.

With reference to the above, we understand that some 35,000 packages had been bought and freight and exchange arranged for prior to February 23rd, the date of shipment, owing to the scarcity of tonnage being booked as far forward as May. The East Indian and China Trade Section of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce have protested in the strongest possible terms against the restriction, and have urged that if no British tonnage is available for the transport of China tea Japanese tonnage might be utilised or the German ships in Chinese ports. The China Association has also telegraphed to the parent Association in London as follows: "Strongly of opinion that exception to prohibition of importation China tea should be allowed in the cases of tea already contracted for prior to February 23rd. Alternative is practical loss of tea contracted for. In view of trifling amount tonnage involved we consider it unnecessary hardship on merchants concerned, many of whom will be seriously affected financially unless exception is made to prohibition in this case."

The China Association in London has also addressed to the Foreign Office a protest, in which they state:

Prohibition was declared without any warning, and at the time several firms in China had consignments of tea in course of shipment, and for which exchange and shipping space had been secured. They applied to the Consul-General at Shanghai for information as to how the prohibition would be applied in regard to such cases, but were informed that no instructions had been received. The firms thereupon made affidavits that the tea had been paid for before the date of the prohibition, and shipped it about the beginning of March. The shipments in question have been impounded on arrival, and are held in bond apparently for an indefinite time.

The new regulations of the Food Controller regulating the price of tea from June 11th provide that 90 per cent. of the supplies auctioned at Mincing Lane in future must be graded in three grades, and sold respectively at 2s. 4d., 2s. 8d., and 3s. per lb. The remaining 10 per cent. of super-fine tea can be sold at what it will fetch. The new regulations are designed to prevent profiteering.

Messrs. Ewart Macgregor & Co., in their weekly review of the tea auctions, state:

The scheme which Lord Devonport has adopted and which he has forced upon the trade has, of course, formed almost the sole subject of conversation before and since the holidays, and even the most hopeful seem to anticipate great difficulties in dealing with it. The rationing is to be sorted out into four classes, and looked at casually, the main feature would appear to be that the distributor is placed in the position of being able to annex anything from 8d. per lb. upwards at the expense of the consumer. How the tea is to be sorted into the A, B, C, and D classes is at present a sealed book, but one thing may be taken as certain, and that is, that judged by the standard of the "control" tea, the extra work and the delay will be enormous. This sorting out, too, especially at this period of the season, will lead to some curious decisions—how, for instance, will fine cup autumnals with no appearance be dealt with?

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

There will be a meeting of Unit Commanders at Headquarters Club on Monday, July 23rd, at 5.30 p.m. Exemption will be granted by the undersigned only. Uniform optional. (Sg.) J. W. FRANKS.

Ag. D.S.P. (R.)

Hongkong, 18th July, 1917.

An English Bishop celebrated his golden wedding the other day. A Belgian guest came up to offer his congratulations, but apologised for not grasping the meaning of the ceremony. "Oh, it is just this," said the Bishop, laying his hand affectionately on his wife's arm. "This dear lady has been living with me for 50 years." The Belgian exclaimed, "I understand, and you are going to be married now."

BRITISH METHODS IN CHINA.

VIGOROUS AND ALERT COMPETITORS.

The above is the title of a long communication contributed to the *Times Imperial and Foreign Trade Supplement* by a Peking correspondent, who contrasts the push and go of American firms in securing business in China with the efforts of British traders there in the same direction, very much to the detriment of the latter. In the course of his remarks the correspondent says:

The best known American house now expanding existed before the war as a Danish one, but at no time in the past 10 years did its operations compare in volume with either the great British or German houses. In 1914 it was reorganised, put on a sound financial basis, and to-day it represents some forty or more American firms of note, is the agent for a steamship company, certain insurance houses, and a very few British firms. Its activities in conjunction with the International Bank afford an excellent lesson to British houses of what modern method, modern organisation, and modern ideas handled by experts who have Chinese knowledge will accomplish when handled in a cohesive way.

U.S.A. ENTERPRISE.

This company has its agents as far up as Urumchi, it has sold a motor-car even to the living Buddha; it has its pony-baiting stables at Kalgan, from whence long strings of ponies are shipped down to the racing centres; it has established two carpet factories at Kalgan, under foreign management, employing over 150 Chinese, faithfully copying the old Mongolian and Chinese rugs for the foreign markets. It has its wool buying and cleaning establishment, its wool packing works; it has its direct agents throughout Mongolia; it has in Tientsin secured the services of one of the best known hide and pelt buyers, as it has secured in Kalgan the services of a gentleman who was until lately the Chinese Government Adviser on Mongolian affairs. It has in Peking men of the very highest knowledge in its financial and political department, which works in conjunction with the International Bank and the Legation. It has, or the bank has—and it is difficult for a layman to understand where the firm ends and the bank begins, as the case with a certain British house—secured the service of perhaps the greatest sinologist in the East from a great Chinese Government service, it has established itself in Shanghai on a huge scale, with engineers in charge of half a dozen or more engineering departments, with piece goods, sundries, import and export specialists culled from practically every great British, French, German, Austrian, and American firm in the East; it is interested in railroad concessions, mines, many industrial and other works; it has building at this time a great spinning mill for Tientsin, to be entirely outfitted with American machinery; it has its motor-car department; and no branch of industry seems too high or too low for it to enter.

AMERICA'S CONSULAR SERVICE.

The correspondent also alludes to several other enterprising American firms that are opening up branches in the principal trading centres in China, and goes on to speak of the United States Consular Service of which he says it would be difficult to find a more efficient or up-to-date service in Asia. This service being used, as it is, purely for commercial aims, does not have the money appropriations that certain other Powers allow their Legation and Consular services, but what it lacks in money it more than makes up for by the vim, hard work, commonsense, and good business ability displayed by its members. Real ability is rewarded in the American service, commonsense takes the place of precedent, and ordinary world knowledge counts more than snobishness.

The American Commercial Attaché is one of the best educated men in China—that is, educated for his job. He can tell the inquirer at his office at exactly what factory he can get a machine tool, a case of tinned salmon, or a leather belt, he can tell you exactly what American factories can produce and what they cannot, and he hunts high and low to find samples of foreign products his knowledge teaches him will be of use to his factories. He is under no misapprehension as to what patriotism means; to him it means doing the utmost that lies in him to benefit American industry, to push forward the sale of productions of American factories, and to see that all Americans are employed when the end of the war causes a cessation of war orders and a slump in the world's productions.

As if to help and aid the Americans to obtain foreign markets, our great houses seem bent on doing their utmost to introduce to Chinese buyers American goods, although all of them must be quite aware that in so doing they are running the risk of cutting off British manufactured goods and British products from this market, as the Chinese are conservative when a mark or chop is once established.

The great houses out here do not, as a rule, contribute much to the upkeep of the State; they do not constitute any great factor of national safety; they might once have done so when actual merchant trading existed, but those days are long past. Whilst they are ready to take all the protection and help they can obtain from British Consular and Legation services, they appear to be under no restriction to push the sale of other countries' goods to the detriment of our factories, and they appear to have so little patriotism that they can calmly consider the result of this policy carried over a period of three or four years, which will unfailingly result in foreign goods being asked for in place of British and foreign marks and makes superseding British marks.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SLAV DEMANDS FOR AUTONOMY.

OPPOSITION OF THE AUSTRIAN GERMANS.

The Germans in Austria are protesting vehemently against the Czech demands for Bohemian self-government. They declare that these demands will encounter the resolute resistance of all Germans in Austria.

According to the version published in the *Berliner Tageblatt* of the debate which took place in the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath on May 31st, the chairman of the Czech Deputies, M. Stanek, made the following declaration in the name of the representatives of the Bohemian people:

"The representatives of the Bohemian people are strongly convinced that the present dual system has, to the obvious disadvantage of collective interests, created dominating and subject peoples, and that, for the purpose of removing every national privilege and ensuring the general development of each individual people in the interest of the Empire as a whole, as well as that of the dynasty, a reshaping of the Austrian Hapsburg Monarchy into a Federal State of free national States with equal rights has become a matter of imperative necessity. We, at the head of our people, will strive for the union of all the branches of the Czech-Slav peoples into a democratic State in which that branch of the Czech-Slavs which lives adjacent to the historic frontiers of our Bohemian Fatherland (i.e., the Slovaks) cannot be overlooked."

A similar declaration was made by the representative of the South Slav (Herr Korosec), who demanded on the grounds of the principle of nationality and of the constitutional rights of the Croats the union of all that part of the Monarchy inhabited by Croats, Slovenes, and Serbs into an autonomous State free from every racially foreign domination and founded on the basis of the democratic principle under the Hapsburg-Lorraine dynasty.

NATIONAL SELLING MOVEMENT WANTED.

The heads of great British houses in China frequently assert that "they do not require our trade services here to do as other legation and trade services do." Why not? It is not a question for them. They do not defend the Empire. They do not work in the factories at home. What affair is it of theirs? The workers, the men who are fighting in their millions, the men who left lathe and mill and plane, are the men to be considered; these are the men to be considered, the men who produce, whose productions make our exports, who pay or will help to pay our national debt—not the men who show so little patriotism that they are ready and eager for the sake of the miserable profit it brings to do their utmost to substitute foreign goods for British goods on this and other markets at a time when every British subject and every British firm should be banded every effort to obtain connections that will put British goods and British work into the great open markets.

We subscribe to relief funds, but does anyone abroad ever give a thought to the conditions which must exist at the end of the war if our foreign markets have during the period of the war been taken from us and our trade supremacy lost? We give sales of work to help the wounded, but no one here seems to look deeper and to realise that we could best show our patriotism and our zeal for the country and its defenders by creating a really national and patriotic selling movement to assure for all workers during their lives work at decent wages.

THE TASK AHEAD.

What we have to do is to open and keep open for ourselves all the markets that we possibly can, to arrange for direct sales by the organisation of selling combines that will sell British products only in the great world markets, to reorganise our Consular service before the end of the war, to create a Ministry of Commerce and trade commissionerships, and to put the whole organisation in close touch with the factories and actual market conditions. We must educate our manufacturers to the fact that it is not their ideas that rule or obtain in foreign markets, but the buyers' ideas, which are nine times out of ten made by our more pushful competitors, and all of this we should do now.

America is—as Germany was—fully convinced of the value of the East as an outlet for her machinery productions, and in order to avail herself of the opportunity created she has done much to organise, although she is in much the same position as we are, not through as by the difficulty in obtaining adequate freights. America has used the last two years to organise in the East. What have we done?

We have at home made some steps to do something; but whatever we do at home matters nothing; it is what we do abroad. We have still the same old Consular muddle, still we have the same loftiness of men and disposition shown in the Legation to trade and everything connected therewith, nothing to aid our marketing ability has been done, nothing to make our winning the military operations effective, nothing to prevent us from losing our foreign markets. We have not to-day one organisation for selling worthy of us and of the patriotism our workers showed in fighting for us and our land.

Already the Americans have through their cohesive organisation and pushfulness, coupled with their admirable Consular and Legation services, obtained the greatest organisation in steel products, sewing machines, paraffin oil, and other products, and to-day it looks as if they are going to take the machinery and engineering products from all corners, even as the Japanese are taking the small sundries and wire, chemical, and certain other trades, and what are we going to do outside of talk about it!

ARE WOMEN IN BUSINESS WORTH £2 A WEEK?

CANADIAN M.P. SAYS THEY ARE NOT.

Mr. H. Boulay, the Conservative member for Rimouski, caused a sensation in the Canadian Parliament recently by a speech in support of his motion that, hereafter, men only should be employed by the Government in all branches of the Civil Service where the salary exceeds £160 per annum.

Mr. Boulay, who spoke in French, vigorously assailed the idea of women in public life. Women, he declared, from the standpoint of health and morality alike, should not be permitted in the Civil Service. If they had to be employed, they should never be paid more than £100 a year.

"It is useless to pay them more," he said, "because it would be wasted in the purchase of theatre tickets, toilet articles, dress, powder, and perfume. I wish particularly to emphasise the powder and the perfume."

"As a rule women pay no taxes, and it is not their habit to save anything. Women employed in the service do not have opportunity to learn housekeeping, and most of them have no desire to get married."

"The young ladies are filled with envy and empty toward one another over the *celar* of their clothes, trying to outshine one another in dress, in paints and powders, and general make-up."

"These things—and their figures—are about all they think about. Since I was elected to Parliament I have found the Canadian capital to be suffering from two evils—theatres and women in Government and Parliamentary offices."

"I have no objection to widows with families to support having places in the service, but object to a system which, I maintain, creates improper social ambitions, love of show and gaiety, and destroys the young woman's love for home life."

Mr. Boulay, in closing his speech, confessed that it would not make him popular with the ladies, but that he was adopting his attitude in the best interests of the country. He sat down amid a strained silence.

The Hon. George P. Graham, Sir George Foster, and Mr. Ernest Lapointe spoke against Mr. Boulay's resolution, and the member for Rimouski finally acquiesced in its withdrawal.

"NOT ANNEXATION BUT RESTITUTION."

FRENCH PREMIER'S REPLY TO RUSSIA.

M. Ribot, the French Premier, at the age of 75, made a great declaration in the Paris Chamber recently on the war aims of France.

In the course of his speech M. Ribot read a telegram addressed to him by the Russian Foreign Minister, declaring that Russia would never forget France and that it was the splendid effort of the French people which had drawn the mus of the enemy towards the west and had thus rendered easier the reconstitution of the Russian forces.

"I accept for my country," he said, "these words of confidence and gratitude. We shall go hand in hand with Russia, who has remained faithful. With her we will never be a question of a separate peace."

As to such a peace, the Russian Minister himself has treated as they deserved the German sophistries regarding the formula, "No annexations, no indemnities," while all the time Germany intends to keep for herself the provinces which she formerly tore from us. (General and repeated cheers.) Germany wanted war. The guilt is not with us but there.

"We shall demand restitution which will not be annexation but restitution based on right and justice. We shall leave to judgment and the barbarism which our invaded countries have been treated. Peace without indemnities. It is not Russia who will say that, but there will be no question of a war indemnity to be levied as a penalty. (Cheers on all sides, particularly on the Socialist benches.) It will be reparation and justice. The whole world will sit in judgment."

M. Ribot declared that a Russian general was right in saying that it would be ridiculous, while the Germans were occupying a part of France and Russia, Belgium, and Serbia, to entertain proposals for peace without conquest. Russian democracy was mistress of its destinies and had solemnly declared that it intended to prosecute the war with vigour. It was not guided by the spirit of conquest. The defence of the liberty of nations was concerned. (Cheers.)

"To get back our own." "We shall continue the struggle," declared M. Ribot, "not in the spirit of conquest and annexation but in order to get back our own."

"I repeat that France does not wish to suppress any nationality, not even that of her enemies, because she recognises the liberty of all peoples. In the hour of victory she will be animated not by vengeance, but by justice. (Cheers, particularly on the Socialist benches.) "What is wanted is a lasting peace. The nightmare of war has lasted too long and we must therefore destroy military despotism. The day the German understands that the easier will peace be obtained. That is what the Russians are repeating with us. There we have the heart of our democracies."

"Let the Russian Army be once again taken in hand by its chiefs, let it take the offensive on its side while the United States are getting ready to send us their first divisions, which will be but the fore-runners of others."

"Let Russia but do her duty and we shall have no more fear. Our enemies will have to admit the annihilation of their hopes, and they will perhaps come to us and ask for peace, not hypocritically, as they do to-day by some roundabout ways, but openly under conditions worthy of France. And if they do not ask for peace we shall be in a position to impose it."

M. Ribot's vigorous words produced the greatest impression on all parts of the House and were received with frantic applause, in which the Socialists joined.

CRUTCHES AND WOODEN LEGS

A POLICE JOKE.

Some amusement was caused at the Central Police Station yesterday when a Chinese carpenter appeared in the charge-room, bringing with him several brand new wooden legs, nicely upholstered crutches, and a collection of splints.

The carpenter stated that he had been ordered to bring the articles to the police station for the use of the police, but the Inspector in charge was baffled and thoughts of a practical joker run through his head. The carpenter, who was very serious about the whole affair, was questioned at length, but he adhered to his statement that the things had been ordered for the police, and he had made them according to orders. It was a peculiar situation, and quite an interested crowd had been attracted by the sight of so many aids to wounded men, or cripples, being taken to the centre of police activity.

Several officials were sent for, but none had given the order for wooden legs and crutches, and so the mystery deepened, the while the carpenter looked on and could not for the life of him see the reason for so much laughter as substantial inspectors experimented with the wooden limbs and crutches. Some facetious policeman suggested that the articles should be sent with all speed to "Our Little Bit" Society, but John was having none of this; those inanimate "legs" and "arms" had been ordered for the police, he had made them, delivered them, and he wanted his money.

Some Press representatives who were enjoying the joke were eyed with suspicion by the Inspectors, who doubtless recalled certain newspaper comments as to the activity in general of the police force.

All present were able to prove an *alibi*, and eventually the mystery was explained.

A Chinese clerk was unharmed, and to the enquiring Inspectors he explained that he had been ordered to have some splints made, and that was the result. He had explained to the carpenter that he desired long leg splints, and short arm splints, and John had construed this into wooden legs and crutches. When the situation was explained to him John shook his head sadly, and it was a very subdued carpenter who subsequently carried away with him a quantity of "legs" and "arms."

SPORT.

TENNIS LEAGUE "A" DIVISION.

This match was played on the H.K.C.C. ground yesterday and was won by the C.R.C. by 50 games to 40. Scores.

C.R.C.	H.K.C.C. Games.
Wong Po Kie and Lo Man Pan	v. Cary and Maas ... 6-5
Wong Po Kie and Lo Man Pan	v. Crook and de Rome ... 8-3
Wong Po Kie and Lo Man Pan	v. Murray and Raworth ... 8-5
Yew Man Tsun and Mok Hing Kiu	v. Cary and Maas ... 6-5
Yew Man Tsun and Mok Hing Kiu	v. Crook and de Rome ... 2-9
Yew Man Tsun and Mok Hing Kiu	v. Murray and Raworth ... 7-4
Wong Po Keung and Ng Sze Kwong	v. Cary and Maas ... 8-3
Wong Po Keung and Ng Sze Kwong	v. Crook and de Rome ... 8-3
Wong Po Keung and Ng Sze Kwong	v. Murray and Raworth ... 8-3

COMPANY MEETING.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

A telegram has been received from Paris by the local branch of the Banque Industrielle de Chine to the effect that at the annual general meeting of shareholders, held on the 29th June at the head office, 74 rue Saint-Lazare, the board of directors recommended the payment of a dividend of Frs 2.50 per share, free of income tax, i.e., 8 per cent., for 1916.

SCHOOL CHESS CHAMPIONS. PRESENTATION OF SHIELD.

At the Saiyungpun School yesterday afternoon the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., presented the Hongkong Schools Chess League challenge shield to the team of boys from the Saiyungpun School, who were the winners. The Hon. Mr. Pollock is President of the Hongkong Chess Club.

Mr. E. Ralphs, Inspector of Schools, before calling upon the Hon. Mr. Pollock to present the shield, said:—The institution of chess as a school game is the outcome of an invitation by Mr. Grant, of Queen's College, to enter a team in the Schools Chess League. The matter was taken up by Mr. Ray, who has done remarkably well during the short time the boys have been under instruction. Play started in November last and the team experienced some difficulty in winning the first match. Frequent matches and tournaments increased the skill and confidence of the players, and a short time ago we defeated a military team by 13½ games to 2½. I am assured that we have eight players who are on a par with Class 4A, City of London Chess Club. Altogether we have about sixty boys in the top classes with a knowledge of the game. The following is the record of the team and of the individual players:—

v. St. Joseph's College	won 6 to 4
v. Wanchai School	won 10 to 0
v. University	won 9 to 1
v. Queen's College	won 6 to 4
v. Diocesan School	won 9½ to 3

Players:—
Lo Hing Kuen won 9 out of 10
Chan Kwan Chiu won 8½ out of 10
Chan Po Ming won 8 out of 10
Yuen Kwai Yung won 6 out of 8
To U Lau won 6 out of 8
Wong Tsang Yim won 3 out of 4
Our thanks are due to Mr. Van Gennep for his kindness in coming to the school and playing a simultaneous game—twelve boards—which he won by 9 games to 3, and to you, sir, for the lively interest you have taken in all League matches and for coming here to-day to present the Shield.

In presenting the shield, the Hon. Mr. Pollock said it gave him great pleasure to be there that afternoon to say a few words to them on the subject of chess. He was and had been for some years, as perhaps they knew, the President of the Hongkong Chess Club, and before that he was the Hon. Secretary. He had played a good deal of chess in the Colony. The shield which he was going to present was won by Queen's College last year, but this year it had been won by the Saiyungpun School, which was very satisfactory and it reflected very great credit on the school, and also on Mr. Ray, who had done all the coaching of the team who had won. Several teams had taken part in the competition—Queen's College (the holders of the shield), the University Union, St. Paul's College, the Diocesan School, St. Joseph's College, and Wanchai School, in addition to Saiyungpun School. The latter school secured 40½, Queen's College 33½, University Union 23½, St. Joseph's College 23, Diocesan School 20 and Wanchai 9½. In fairness to the University Union, he should point out that this team had to scratch with St. Joseph's College owing to other examinations, although they would not have made any difference to the win of Saiyungpun School. It was largely due to the exertions of Mr. Ray that the Hongkong School Chess League had come into being, and he hoped that it would have a successful career in the future. He suggested that the names of the team of the Saiyungpun School should be inscribed on the shield, as the names of the Queen's College team had been inscribed last year. He hoped that he would be in that school at a future date on a similar function.

HOW THE GERMAN WAR LOAN WAS RAISED.

At a recent meeting of the Karlsruhe Town Council the members sharply criticized the action of the magistracy in subscribing 3,000,000 marks (£100,000 at the present rate of exchange) to the Sixth German War Loan without having first obtained the approval of the council, especially in view of the fact that the municipal budget disclosed a deficit of 2,000,000 marks.

It was explained that the State Government had ordered the council to make this subscription to the War Loan, and the further fact was elicited that the deficit of 2,000,000 marks was due to advances made by the township towards Imperial expenditure in support of soldiers' families.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY. AN EARTH-CARRIER.

Looking ill and generally neglected, a coolie woman appeared before Mr. Dyer Ball charged with hawking without a licence, and the Magistrate informed the woman that she would be convicted.

The defendant then remarked to the Magistrate that she was an earth-carrier and had only 80 cents in her possession, all of which she was prepared to give to his Worship if he would allow her to go.

Mr. Dyer Ball sentenced the woman to seven days' imprisonment, whereupon she exclaimed:—"I am very sorry, sir, but I am afraid I cannot do that for your Worship, as I have a child to take care of."

RAID ON DUST-BINS.

During the past few weeks the Police in the Wanchai district have received numerous reports of dust-bins having been stolen, but it was only the other day that an arrest was possible. Many European householders in the Wongnei-chong Road had no sooner had their dust-bins placed outside their premises than they would be whisked away as if by magic.

Before Mr. Dyer Ball yesterday, Inspector Sim charged a Chinese with the theft of a dust-bin belonging to Mr. D. Tolan, of the China and Japan Telephone Company.

The Inspector explained that such offences were now very common, and the Magistrate sentenced the man to six weeks' hard labour.

AN IMPUDENT THEFT.

A Chinese appeared before Mr. Dyer Ball, charged with the theft of 324 steel shovels, valued at \$600, from 193, Wanchai Road.

Inspector Sim stated that the theft was of a most impudent character. The defendant engaged coolies to take the shovels from the premises in Wanchai Road to the Praya for exportation to Macao. At first the *fohis* on the premises thought that the work of the coolies was quite genuine; that the shovels had been sold. However, their suspicions were aroused as the work of removal proceeded, and eventually the defendant was arrested, he having employed the coolies, who were quite innocent of the fact that they were assisting in a most impudent theft. Inspector Sim added that the defendant was one of four men who in March last were charged with an extensive theft from Messrs. Dodwell's godown. Three of the men were sentenced to six months' hard labour, but the defendant "got around" Mr. Melbourne and Mr. Melbourne allowed him to go, the defendant getting the benefit of the doubt.

Mr. Dyer Ball sentenced the man, who pleaded guilty, to six months' hard labour.

DEVELOPMENT OF HANKOW

1916 A RECORD YEAR.

Figures recently published by the Chinese Maritime Customs show that the war has not arrested Hankow's wonderfully rapid development as a commercial and industrial centre. The Port continues to make progress by leaps and bounds. In 1916 its trade was greater than in any previous year of its history. The gross value was 201.57 million Hk. taels—nearly double what it was 10 years ago.

"Building operations in the Foreign Settlements have been going on apace," says the Commissioner of Customs in his report, "and ferro-concrete is taking an important place in all the new structures. Large repacking establishments have been erected to deal with such goods as cotton, hides, and other raw materials. The striking features of these structures are the carefully graded outside stairways leading to the upper floors. No lifts are provided, and the cargo is all carried from the river front by coolie labour. One now sees buildings of flats and offices six and seven stories high and hears of land changing ownership at enormous prices. The British Concession has already reached such a degree of congestion that relief is sought in the dimension of height."

The Commissioner adds that "it is pleasant to hear foreigners draw attention to the improved manner in which the Chinese generally are conducting their buying and selling, showing less inclination to sell short or to speculate in general business, and thus producing greater stability in trade and more confidence in their relations with the foreign merchants."

SHANGHAI ELECTRIC CONSTRUCTION. INCREASED DIVIDEND.

The eleventh annual meeting of the Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd., was held at Basildon House, London, E.C.2, on May 18th.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G., who presided, said:—The report and accounts indicate a continued improvement in the affairs of the company, and enable us to recommend a dividend of 10 per cent., as against 7 per cent. last year. Our gross receipts amounted to £133,757 12s. 1d. (against £117,975 4s. 3d. last year), from which has to be deducted £38,750 12s. 3d. for loss on the native copper coinage, leaving effective receipts of £115,005 12s. 10d., and, after deducting the working expenses in Shanghai, an operating profit remains of £40,330 0s. 9d. (against £35,003 3s. 7d. last year), which, after charging London expenses and interest, leaves an available balance of £40,509 17s. 5d., against £35,786 17s. 1d. last year. This balance we have dealt with by transferring £10,000 to reserve for renewal account (after charging it with £332 7s. 10d. for actual renewals) and £5,000 to preliminary expenses account, reducing that item to £13,000. We are then left with a balance of £34,509 17s. 5d., out of which we paid an interim dividend of 4 per cent. on November 1st, 1916, costing £12,800, and now recommend a final dividend of 6 per cent., costing £19,200, making 10 per cent. for the year, with £23,509 17s. 5d. to carry forward. The effective receipts for the first three months of this year amount to £239,000, or an increase of £37,000, or 14 per cent., as compared with last year. As a rule, we get the figures for the first four months of the year, but the cables are so uncertain that we can only give you the three months' figures to-day. The loss by depreciation of native coinage amounts to £28,751, or about 12 per cent. on our capital, against £31,707 last year, but it has to be borne in mind that our revenue is larger and that we are converting dollars into sterling at 2s. instead of 1s. 9d. as last year, owing to the rise in exchange. The high price of copper appears to have caused some melting down of one cash coins, thus increasing the demand for ten cash coins, and the ratio of loss to gross receipts has benefited thereby to a small extent. There are, however, signs of a serious attempt at currency reform, which it is hoped will materialise to the advantage of the present depreciated coinage. The loan account, which on December 31st last stood at £17,000, in our balance-sheet is to-day reduced to £3,000, but we shall have to increase it again temporarily when the dividend becomes payable at end of this month. The underground cable referred to last year was taken up, and the copper was shipped home and sold at £130 per ton, realising £2,300. The item of £14,512 19s. 4d. for unclaimed dividends in the balance-sheet represents monies held back on account of our Continental friends, to whom we cannot remit under present circumstances. The expenditure on construction account of £23,566 7s. represents the cost of 15 new trams, 25,022; railless traction, £2,375; other rolling stock, £246—total, £25,643. There are also sundry other items. The application referred to last year for an additional 15 trailers having been sanctioned by the Council, the trailers now amount to 70 cars, all of which, except two, have been built locally. Of our present number of 90 motor trams, 25 have been built locally, except as regards the electrical equipment. This shows the capacity of local workshops and the ability of our staff to meet requirements independent of outside aid for the building of cars and many other purposes in connection with the business. The necessity for additional office accommodation in Shanghai has been alluded to on several occasions, and I have now to report that a site has been acquired on the south side of Souchow Road at a cost of \$82,000, and plans for the erection of a suitable building have, after reference home, been approved. We have not yet received a final estimate of the cost of the building, which is to be of steel and reinforced concrete. It is anticipated that the new building will be completed by August, 1918, when our present lease expires. With regard to excess profits duty, I may mention that there is no charge in this year's account for excess profit duty. A memo was drawn up for the Board of Referees, in which our case was stated, and it was agreed that no liability attached for the year 1916. The railless omnibus service has been slightly extended to Hohai Road Bridge, and the route continues to be well patronised. A scheme has been laid before the Council for an extension of this form of traction, which, if sanctioned, will later on be gradually introduced on some of the narrow streets. Our staff numbered 1,277 at the end of the year, as compared with 1,148 in 1915, and the general manager in his report gratefully acknowledges the splendid services of the company's officials generally, and adds that the native employees have shown still higher efficiency. Mr. Doran, who has been serving for some time at the front, has been promoted and has also earned the Military Medal, on which honour we all desire to congratulate him very heartily. Two more of our staff (Mr. C. F. Taylor and Mr. A. MacLennan) have recently arrived at home to offer themselves for active military service, and I am sure we all wish them every success in the duty they are about to undertake. We have also to thank the members of the local Board for their constant and important services rendered to the company in Shanghai, and a high compliment is due Mr. McColl for his very satisfactory administration of our affairs. The report and accounts were adopted.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

(ESTABLISHED 1850)

(TELEPHONE 1741).

TROPICAL WEIGHTS IN

AERTEX CELLULAR SHIRTS & UNDERWEAR.



AERTEX VESTS

\$2.00 to \$3.50 Each.

AERTEX DRAWERS

\$2.00 and \$3.50 Per Pair.

AN AERTEX CELLULAR COTTON VEST (HALF SLEEVE) AND TRUNK DRAWERS, as illustrated, is An Ideal Suit of Summer Underwear.

WHITE LISLE DAY SHIRTS

SOFT CUFFS.

\$3.75 and \$4.75 Each.

WHITE LISLE TENNIS SHIRTS

COLLAR ATTACHED.

\$3.75 Each.

WHITE "COTELLA" DAY AND TENNIS SHIRTS

\$2.75 Each.

Wear AERTEX Cellular

and keep cool.

AERTEX ventilates the body—lets out the heat and keeps the skin dry and cool. It prevents that uncomfortable warm feeling caused by too closely worn underwear. It is beautifully soft and will not irritate the most sensitive skin. Doctors recommend it as the most healthy fabric ever invented.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

18

ISHERWOOD CIGARETTES.

HAND-MADE IN CAIRO.

No. 3, Large ...
\$4.50 per 100
or 2.30 ... 50
No. 4, Medium ...
\$3.60 per 100
or 1.85 ... 50
No. 5, Small ...
\$3.20 per 100
or 1.65 ... 50
Ask your
tobacconist
for a tin
at once.



Known all over
the world as the
most popular
Egyptian
Cigarette
of to-day.
An absolutely
first quality
Cigarette.
Recommended
by all
connoisseurs.

Obtainable at:

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE

GRAND-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

A. S. WATSON & Co.

HONGKONG HOTEL KIOSK.

[497-1]

Wm Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 344

JUST ARRIVED!

WHITE AND COLOURED

VOILE GOWNS.

12, DES VŒUX ROAD.

[39]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET—FURNISHED.

FLAT, May Road level, for 2 or 3 months, from 1st August. "S." Apply to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [866]

G. R.

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPECIE current in SHANGHAI, up to and for the sum of \$100,000—current in Shanghai, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11 o'clock A.M. on the 20th July, 1917.

The amount accepted is to be placed by the Tenderer to the credit of an account with the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Shanghai, so as to be available on the 21st July, 1917.

Persons tendering to state alternatively (a) The amount of Hongkong currency payable in Hongkong on 21st July required for each \$1,000—Shanghai currency and/or (b) The amount of Dollars current in Shanghai per \$100 for telegraphic transfer on the London Commissioners of H.M. Treasury, London.

The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that having regard to the provisions of the Acts 22 George III., Cap. 45 and 41, George III., Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).

"The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by an incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company."

Any further information can be obtained by personal application to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, F. J. THURSDAY, FELHAM, Lt. Colonel, Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D., His Majesty's Treasury Office, Hongkong, 18th July, 1917. [857]

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM this date until further Notice Mr. GEORGE FREDRICK DUM-BARTON has been appointed Acting Local Manager of the Hongkong Branch of this Company.

W. H. TRENCHARD DAVIS, Manager for China. Hongkong, 16th July, 1917. [846]

RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY LOAN 1917.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK, HONGKONG, IS READY TO RECEIVE FURTHER SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE ABOVE LOAN UP TO THE 28th JULY, 1917.

G. TISDALL, Manager, Russo-Asiatic Bank. [824]

WANTED.

EXPERIENCED LADY TYPIST and STENOGRAPHER required for a month or two from beginning of August, prospects of permanent position.

Apply—
MARK, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [854]

WANTED.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER for Engineering Costs. Apply in own writing with copy references and stating salary required to—
W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd. [855]

FOR SALE.

TEAKWOOD MOTOR BOAT HULL and FITTINGS in good order and condition, bottom sheathed with Muntz Metal.

Length 35' 0" Beam 8' 6" Depth 3' 6" Teakwood Deck House 18' 0" long, fitted with venetian shutters. Completely equipped with Stern Gear, including Brass Propeller, Brass Rudder, Steering Gear, Telegraph and Usual Accessories. Vessel may be seen at TAN KOWLOON ENGINEERING WORKS. No reasonable offer refused.

Apply—
SHIP CHANDLERY, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. [843]

FOR SALE.

DO NOT MISS A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

BEAN and Nut OIL MILL PLANT in perfect working order for Sale at next to scrap-iron price.

Please address enquiries to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [776]

FOR SALE.

USED CHINESE LOCAL POSTAGE STAMPS in packets of 50 Stamps for \$0.50 60 Stamps for \$2.50

20 " 1.00 " 3.00
30 " 1.50 " 4.00
40 " 2.00 " 5.00
50 " 2.50 " 6.00

GRACA & CO., No. 4 WYNDHAM STREET, Hongkong.

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$2.50 per Share, subject to deduction of Income Tax, has been declared for the HALF-YEAR ending 30th June, 1917 at rate of 2/64 per Dollar. The DIVIDEND will be Payable on and after MONDAY, the 13th August, 1917, at the Office of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 30th July, to SATURDAY, the 11th August, 1917 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors, N. J. STABBE, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 12th July, 1917. [836]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1917, will be Payable on THURSDAY, 26th July, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 18th, to THURSDAY, the 26th July (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary. Hongkong, 10th July, 1917. [823]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1917, will be Payable on THURSDAY, 26th July, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 18th, to THURSDAY, the 26th July (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary. Hongkong, 10th July, 1917. [823]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. JESSUP & Co., in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government, to sell by Public Auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on TUESDAY, the 31st day of July, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated at The Peak, Hongkong, and being RURAL BUILDING LOT No. 15, In One Lot.

The Property Consists of:—
The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lynholt" 104, The Peak, situated near Mount Gough, in the Colony of Hongkong, with an area of 124,032 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 15.

The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created thereby by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April, 1896.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$85.00. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—
Messrs. WILKINSON & GRIST, Solicitors for the Liquidators, or to the Undersigned, GEO. P. LAURENT, Auctioneer. [827]

G. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 2 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Pass ports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, ORYON, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR SAVANNA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, and SOUTH AMERICA PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port to usual calling Ports and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers' accommodation in the connecting vessel secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding via Bombay to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 1 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and values of all packages are required to be stated. For further particulars, sailing dates, etc., apply to—
N. V. D. PARE, Superintendant. [1]

G. R.

NOTICE.

TO LET

N.O. 6, STEWART TERRACE PEAK, Furnished or Unfurnished, immediate possession. Apply to—
DENNY & BOWLEY. [848]

TO LET.

DEVONIA No. 6 Peak Road, SIX-ROOMED BUNGALOW, with Garden and Tennis Court. HOUSES in Shamoon, Canton, Nos. 31 and 63. Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. [806]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central. OFFICES in King's and York Buildings. A HOUSE, Knutsford Terrace (Kowloon). HOUSES in Wongsneichong Road. HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road. HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces. HOUSES on Shamoon, Canton. Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. [828]

TO LET.

A FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE, with Tennis Court, in Minden Villas, Kowloon. A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon. Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings. [838]

WANTED.

A HOUSE or WHOLE FLOOE with about 10 Rooms in a central location. Please apply to—
Box No. 1, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [767]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. FROM PENANG AND SINGAPORE. THE Steamship "JACOB," having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 22nd inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 21st inst. at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, Agents. Hongkong, 15th July, 1917. [845]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. FROM SINGAPORE. THE Steamship "VAN WEARWYCK," having arrived from the above port, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 23rd July will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 21st July, at 10 A.M.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, Agents. Hongkong, 6th July, 1917. [847]

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mails; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Average for 30 years.

PRICE \$5 CASH. On Sale at the DAILY PRESS Office or Local Bookellers.

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mails; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Average for 30 years.

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PRICE \$5 CASH. On Sale at the DAILY PRESS Office or Local Bookellers.

INTIMATION

BY APPOINTMENT.

WATSON'S PYERIS.

Registered.

An exact reproduction of a well-known Spa at half the price. Blends perfectly with Spirits, especially Whisky.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing, Drink deep or touch not the Pyerian Spring. There shallow drafts intoxicate the brain And drinking deeply sobers us again." Pope.

PINTS 90 CTS. PER DOZ.

SPLITS 60 " " "

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

STERILIZED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

TELEPHONE 436

[12]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 19TH JULY, 1917.

GERMAN INTRIGUE IN CHINA

THERE is undeniable proof, we are told, that CHANG HSUN, the King-maker, was a hireling of the Germans. After the many plots which Germany has been found guilty of engineering in all parts of the world with the object of creating diversions in her favour, it required no great gift of prescience to foresee that she would not neglect any opportunity of employing similar devices in China.

Directly the Restoration of the Manchu dynasty was announced, our Tientsin Correspondent stated, in a telegraphic message, that the Germans were at the bottom of the trouble, and, in support of this opinion, it was mentioned that three men who were very closely associated with the Monarchist coup were known to have been intimate with Admiral von HINTZE, the ex-German Minister, before the rupture of diplomatic relations between China and Germany obliged that official to seek some other sphere for his activities.

Teutonic intrigue, however, does not begin at this point; it can be traced back clearly to the early part of the year, when the authorities at Peking were considering their attitude towards indiscriminate submerging. As our Peking Correspondent informed us at the time, it was an open secret that German largesse and German hospitality were freely employed to influence opinion against taking any action. Finally, a bribe was offered to every Member of Parliament who would sell his vote to the Germans, but, as this became known, it was announced that, in view of the importance of the question at issue, the usual practice of publishing the names of voters would not be followed. Thus the venal and corrupt were deprived, in advance, of the means of adding any evidence that they had earned the proffered reward. There is good reason to believe, however, that the opposition which suddenly confronted TUN CH'UT, the Premier, when he proceeded to

urge upon Parliament the advisability of following America's lead by declaring war upon Germany, owed its existence to German gold. There are grounds, also, for suspecting that the Germans financed, if indeed they did not actually instigate, the demonstration which took place outside of Peking on May 14th and was promptly represented as having been organised by TUN CH'UT for the purpose of intimidating Parliament. When, finally, the Tuchus intervened on the dismissal of TUN CH'UT from the Premiership and forced the President to dissolve Parliament, the Germans speedily took steps to exploit the new situation. They continued to furnish their former confederates with the funds necessary to carry on their agitation, and at the same time "bought up" CHANG HSUN. Their one aim, of course, was to keep China in such a state of turmoil that she would be an embarrassment, instead of an aid, to the Entente Powers, and to this end they distributed their favours impartially. There is, no doubt, however, that had CHANG HSUN succeeded in his desperate adventure he would not have been long in discovering some pretext for resuming friendly relations with Germany. Indeed, it is suggested by the North-China Daily News, which has been at some pains to investigate the subject, that it was in the hope of being called to Peking as acting Minister for Germany that Herr KNIPPING, the Consul-General in Shanghai, conveniently fell ill when he was due to leave with his colleagues by the *Prinzess Jutilana*. The fact is not without significance that when CHANG HSUN realised his forlorn position he sought asylum at the Dutch Legation, which is in charge of German interests, and was escorted thither by members of the German Guard, who had previously been released from their internment in the Summer Palace and taken into his residence, whence they are said to have directed the fire of the monarchist troops. The Chinese are reported to be very incensed at the Austro-German activities in connection with the restoration of the monarchy and the outbreak of the recent disturbances. When the full facts are revealed Germany is likely to find herself once again "hoist with her own petard."

TUN CH'UT, who has been recalled to the Premiership and Ministry of War in the Provisional Government, may be trusted to adhere to his former policy in regard to the Great War and to form a Cabinet in sympathy with his views, while many of those who formerly feared to incur the displeasure of Germany will be forced to the conclusion that an open foe is to be dreaded less than a treacherous friend.

At the Hongkong Criminal Sessions yesterday, a Chinese was sentenced to five years' imprisonment, and ten strokes with the "cat," for armed robbery at Kowloon Old City. The man pleaded guilty to the charge.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the Funds of the Hospitals: Bankers' Guild, \$125; Proprietors "China Mail," \$18.

The following telegrams have been received by the American Consul-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—
July 17th, 9 p.m.

Warning. The typhoon has crossed northern Luzon in the form of a shallow depression. It may increase in intensity in the China Sea.

July 18th, 11.30 a.m.
Cyclone or typhoon W. of northern Luzon, more than 100 miles distant; moving W.N.W.

HOW FLIGHT COMMANDER ROBINSON, V.C., WAS CAPTURED.

The German Lieutenant Sebastian Festner, who brought down Flight Commander Robinson, V.C., in aerial combat near Donai, has since been killed on the Western front. Flight Commander Robinson is alive and well, and a prisoner. In the fight the engine of his machine was hit and put out of action, compelling him to descend. Hoping to effect a repair and to escape, he kept Festner at bay with his machine-gun. Unable to descend in face of this menace, Festner circled over the place where Robinson had landed until German soldiers arriving took the latter a prisoner, unwounded.

A clock of novel design is to be seen in the window of a firm of Cheapside jewellers. It is constructed of two French 75 shells, the dial is made from the base of a German "Jack Johnson," and the pendulum from a clip of cartridges.

SITUATION IN PEKING.

[FROM OUR PEKING CORRESPONDENT.]

FENG KUO-CHANG AGREES TO ACT AS PRESIDENT.

PEKING.

Despatched, July 17th, 5 p.m.
Delivered, July 18th, noon.

Li Yuan-hung returned to his residence yesterday. A soldier of the President's bodyguard became insane and ran amok.

Feng Kuo-chang, who has agreed to act as President, has been invited to come to Peking.

Cabinet construction is proving difficult. TUN CH'UT will be Premier and War Minister concurrently.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

THE NEXT PARLIAMENT.

SHANGHAI, July 18th.

Feng Kuo-chang disapproves of the restoration of the old Parliament. He favours the election of five members from each Province, and the establishment of a special Senate.

Tan Tze-kuei has been appointed Governor of the Peking garrison.

A SHOOTING INCIDENT.

On the morning of the 18th one of Li Yuan-hung's bodyguard killed three other soldiers with a pistol. Li Yuan-hung and his family went to the French hospital, and his soldiers were disarmed.

THE NEW PRESIDENT?

It is rumoured that Hsu Shi-chang will become President.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

LI YUAN-HUNG WILL NOT RESUME THE PRESIDENCY.

LONDON, July 17th.

The Republicans have resumed control of China.

Tuan Chi-jui has re-assumed the Premiership and War Ministry. Wang Tah-sieh has been appointed Foreign Minister.

Li Yuan-hung announces that he will not resume the Presidency.

TRIBUTE TO HONGKONG.

"HIGHLY RESPECTABLE AND VALUABLE COLONY."

"I have returned to this highly respectable and valuable Colony in order to find work, as I want something to support my two children who are of tender years. I am not a robber; I do not steal. I came back to the Colony to look for work and the police got hold of me and kept me in custody. I came to try my luck. All I wanted was about \$10, and then I was going away again."

The above was the statement made by a Chinese who was charged with returning from banishment at the Hongkong Criminal Sessions yesterday. The man had been banished on five occasions, the last time, on May 22nd, 1913, being for 20 years.

In passing sentence of three years' imprisonment, the Chief Justice said it was clear that the police were of the opinion that they did not want the prisoner in that "highly respectable" Colony.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

At an Examination in First Aid held recently at the Tung Wah Hospital, the following candidates from the Saiyingpun School were successful:—Chan Kam, Chan King-hoi, Cheng Kam-mun, Cheng Po-teung, Fung Kai-fuk, Fung Shiu-im, Ho Wing-shun, Ip Ping-sun, Kong Chun-on, Kwok Chun-in, Ku Kum-mun, Lam Hon-wa, Leung Lu-fan, Leung Kwai-fai, Leung Oi-sang, Li Kan-on, Li Sui-yan, Lo Chun-man, Lo Nai-ho, Ng Wai-pan, Tang Wai-tong, Tsang Fuk-yau, Un Tsai-kum, Un Chung-kan, Un Kai-cheung, Wan Man-kit, Wan Tak-man, Wong Ming-tat, and Wong Pak-bing.

Dr. C. E. Lim, M.B., B.S., acted as Hon. Lecturer to the Class, and Dr. G. H. Thomas, M.B., B.S., was the Hon. Examiner.

A clock of novel design is to be seen in the window of a firm of Cheapside jewellers. It is constructed of two French 75 shells, the dial is made from the base of a German "Jack Johnson," and the pendulum from a clip of cartridges.

THE WAR.

GERMAN ATTACKS IN THE WEST

ACTIVITY ON RUSSIAN FRONT.

KING'S NEW NAME.

MESOPOTAMIA MATTERS.

INTERESTING APPOINTMENTS.

Branco-Belgian front

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH IMPROVE POSITION. AERIAL ACTIVITY.

LONDON, July 18th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We have somewhat improved our position eastward of Monchy-le-Preaux.

Despite thick clouds and strong winds our aeroplanes did a great deal of successful work yesterday in conjunction with the artillery. They bombed various points behind the enemy's lines.

There were many air-fights in which we brought down six and drove down three enemy machines. None of ours are missing.

FRENCH SUCCESSES.

HEAVY ENEMY LOSSES.

PARIS, July 18th.

A communiqué says:—There has been reciprocal artillery activity in the region of Cerny, Ailles, the Californian Plateau and in Champagne. The enemy renewed his attacks north of Teton and secured a footing at certain points we captured on the 14th. The artillery duel continued in a violent manner at Monthaut, where we are organising captured ground. The operations we carried out on the left of the Meuse, west of Hill 304, developed to full success after heavy artillery preparation. The troops, with irresistible dash, attacked on a front of 2,500 metres on both sides of the Esnes Malancourt road. The whole first German line, which was elaborately organised for defence, fell into our hands.

Shortly afterwards the second enemy line, after desperate fighting in which our troops manifested splendid keenness, was also carried. The advance attained a kilometre depth of line. This advance runs from the south-eastern corner of Avocourt Wood to the western slopes of Hill 304, passing through Canard Wood. Our fire annihilated several counter-attacks during the afternoon. The enemy suffered very heavily. We counted 425 unwounded prisoners.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH FRONT.

MORE GROUND GAINED.

LONDON, July 17th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We have gained ground slightly to the north-westward of Warenton. One of our raiding parties in the Nieupoit sector encountered a large enemy party. A sharp fight ensued. Our party drove back the enemy to their lines, followed them up and bombed them in their trenches.

GERMAN CLAIMS.

LONDON, July 17th.

A wireless German official message says:—We repulsed an English attack at Lombartzyde. There was strong artillery from Nordschoote to Warenton and astride the Scarpe. English reconnoitring advances at Messines, Halluch, Gavrelle, Bullecourt and northward of St. Quentin failed. We captured a further piece of a French trench at Courtecon and increased the prisoners to 450. Enemy attacks between Malva Farm and Cerny, southward of Bois Soulaire, failed. We drove out the French who remained in our old positions at Poehlmoyn. We brought down five aeroplanes and four balloons.

GERMAN ATTACKS.

ACTIVITY ON FRENCH FRONT.

PARIS, July 17th.

A communiqué says:—The Germans seriously re-attacked Teton. Our fire smashed assaulting waves, which had to return in disorder to their own trenches, leaving numerous dead. We entirely maintained our gains of the 14th. We made a lively attack this morning west of Hill 304 and entirely re-captured all the positions which remained in the hands of the Germans after the actions of June 28th and 29th. The prisoners have not yet been counted.

Russian front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN PROGRESS.

LONDON, July 18th.

A wireless Russian official message says:—We repulsed persistent attacks north-eastward of Kalusz. For tactical considerations we transferred to the right bank of the Lomnica, leaving Kalusz and securing important river crossings. A strong enemy attack threw us out of Novica, which our reserves recaptured. We captured Dunavece and St. George's Channel, on the Danube, with one gun and some prisoners.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMAN NEWS.

LONDON, July 17th.

A German wireless official message says:—There has been lively fighting at Riga, Dunaburg and Smorgon. We captured woodlands to the northward of Kalusz. The Russians evacuated the town and retreated to the south bank of the Lomnica. There has been stronger artillery firing on the Narajowka front.

FRESH GERMAN ACTIVITY EXPECTED.

PETROGRAD, July 17th.

There is general expectation of German activity on the Riga-Dvinsk line, where the Russian troops are improving rapidly, despite disintegrating influences.

Italian front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AERIAL ACTIVITY.

ENEMY DESTROYERS ATTACKED.

ROME, July 17th.

Aerial activity has increased on the Adriatic. Italian machines bombed Pola on Friday and Saturday, also attacking enemy destroyers, while eighteen machines yesterday bombed Durazzo, all returning safely.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SUBMARINE ACTIVITY.

IN NEUTRAL WATERS.

LONDON, July 18th.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated that since April 1st, German submarines had arrested or attacked over 20 British, Allied and neutral ships in Spanish waters. The most serious representations had been made to Spain, which had assured Britain that it would do its utmost to prevent the violation of Spanish waters.

Mr. Bellairs called attention to statements in Dutch papers suggesting that the Germans had repeatedly violated Dutch waters.

Lord Robert Cecil said the matter had not been lost sight of.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMAN STEAMERS CAPTURED.

NORTH SEA INCIDENT.

LONDON, July 17th.

The Admiralty announces:—Some of our light forces patrolling the North Sea yesterday morning sighted a number of German steamers and signalled them to stop and abandon ship. They also fired across their bows. The order was disregarded and the ships made for the Dutch coast. Two reached the shore badly damaged by our fire. The remaining four were intercepted and captured by our destroyers, who placed prize crews aboard and brought them away under their own steam. Two of these ships' crews abandoned their ships, but the other two crews were prisoners. The four ships are now in harbour in this country, namely, the *Pell Worm*, *Brietzig*, *Marie Horn* and *Heinz Blumberg*.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WHY RUSSIAN MINISTERS RESIGNED.

THE UKRAINIAN POLICY.

PETROGRAD, July 17th.

The reason for the resignations of the Ministers, who are all Constitutional Democrats, is owing to disagreement with the Government's Ukrainian policy. The Government issued a proclamation creating an Ukrainian Secretariat General to control local affairs, except as regards the army, to which special Ukrainian delegates would be attached. The War Cabinet and General Staff resigned, expressing the opinion that the Constituent Assembly should have determined the relations of Ukraine with the rest of Russia.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

DISSENSIONS MUST CEASE.

PETROGRAD, July 18th.

The Executives of the Workmen's and Soldiers' and Peasants' Delegates have issued a manifesto to the effect that the time has come when all dissension must cease, and all must assist the soldiers in the front line. To refrain now is to deliver them to destruction and to betray the Fatherland and the revolution.

ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATION.

PETROGRAD, July 18th.

A Military anti-Government demonstration on Monday night, provoked by Extremists as a protest against the disbandment of mutinous regiments at the front, ended in wild panicky shooting in Nevskyprospekt. There were a number of casualties, a dozen being sent to hospital. The disturbance was ended in a few minutes, and the troops returned quietly to barracks.

THE DEMONSTRATION DENOUNCED.

PETROGRAD, July 18th.

The Executives of the Soldiers' and Workmen's and Peasants' delegates have issued a manifesto which denounces the demonstrators against the disbandment of mutinous regiments as traitors. The resolution says the strongest measure must be taken against troops appearing in the streets with arms, contrary to orders.

A Proclamation by the provisional Government prohibits all demonstrations. Only a section of the garrison participated in the demonstration.

FATE OF THE "CHILKA."

RANGOON, July 18th.

There are no further authentic particulars regarding the B.I. steamer *Chilka*. A passenger states that the vessel caught on fire in Burawa Roads, south of Gopalore.

All the Europeans were saved. The deck passengers panicked, and a large number jumped overboard and were drowned.

The ship was beached, and the aft portion was destroyed.

APPOINTMENTS.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, July 18th.

It is officially announced that the following appointments have been made:—

Sir Edward Carson to be a member of the War Cabinet without portfolio.

Mr. Addison to be Minister of Reconstruction without portfolio.

Sir Edwin Montagu to be Secretary of State for India.

Mr. Winston Churchill to be Minister of Munitions.

Sir Eric Geddes to be First Lord of the Admiralty.

AIR-RAID CASUALTIES.

LONDON, July 18th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Macpherson stated that the British air service casualties in the last air raid were two pilots killed and one wounded; and an observer had died of wounds. Two aeroplanes were destroyed and two crashed down.

EARLIER CABLES.

SHIPBUILDING.

STRIKING MESSAGE TO THE WORKERS.

LONDON, July 17th.

The Iron and Steel trades Confederation have received the following message, signed by Sir Edward Carson and Sir John Jellicoe:—The Board of the Admiralty wish to impress on all engaged in the building and repairing of ships, how serious are the times in which we live. A determined enemy has set himself to blockade our islands and to destroy merchantmen bringing food to the people and supplies to the army, using methods contrary to the law of nations. Every day merchantmen are sunk. We need all our resources to prevent threatened starvation. The enemy knows this and has staked everything upon it. If he succeeds victory will rest with him. If he fails his defeat is certain. There are only two weapons that we can use and both are forged in shipyards.

CANADIAN POLITICS.

OTTAWA, July 17th.

Sir Robert Borden has moved a resolution petitioning His Majesty to extend the term of the present Parliament to October 7th, 1918.

A caucus of twenty-six English-speaking Conservative Liberals has met for the purpose of organising, with a view to negotiations with the Coalition Government.

AUSTRIA AND CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

AMSTERDAM, July 17th.

It is reported from Vienna that the Premier, addressing the Constitution Committee, promised that the problem of giving equal rights to all Austrian nationalities would be solved by constitutional methods. He said this would deprive their enemies of the pretext of interfering in the domestic affairs of Austria, and would thus be a step on the road to peace.

THE MESOPOTAMIA MUDDLE DISCUSSION COMING TO AN END.

LONDON, July 17th.

There was a general impression in the House of Commons last evening that nothing more will be heard of the Mesopotamia affair.

LONDON, July 17th.

In a reply to Lord Claud Hamilton, the Attorney-General, in a letter to the *Times*, says he cannot withdraw any "misrepresentations" in his criticisms upon the procedure of the Mesopotamia Commission.

Lord Middleton and Lord Beresford, in letters to the *Times*, deprecate further protracted enquiry about Mesopotamia. Lord Middleton says:—"It lies with the Government to arrest a discussion which can hardly be more dignified than mobbing a football referee."

The *Times*, in an editorial note, suggests Lord Selborne as the successor of Mr. Chamberlain.

THE GERMAN POLITICAL CRISIS.

VARYING VIEWS.

LONDON, July 17th.

Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg's resignation is generally regretted in Austria, where he was regarded as a pan-German success.

The *Tagblatt* Vienna correspondent states that it was solely owing to the conviction that Bethmann-Hollweg was ready for peace that the agitation of the German Annexationists did not disturb the Austro-German relations.

The *Germania* states that the War Minister, Herr Voustein, resigned owing to the attitude of Bethmann-Hollweg during the crisis.

German Annexationists denounce the faint-heartedness of the Reichstag majority on the peace resolution, and declare that peace by understanding will mean ruin to Germany.

TRIUMPH FOR THE MILITARISTS.

AMSTERDAM, July 17th.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, Dr. Michaelis, the new German Chancellor, yesterday had a conference with Generals von Hindenburg and Ludendorff and representatives of the Centre, the Progressives and the Socialists.

It is pointed out that the peace formula agreed upon by the Reichstag parties, cabled yesterday, was adopted before the change in the Chancellorship. It is known that the Reichstag has now accepted a change, which means a triumph for the militarists.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* describes Dr. Michaelis at the nominee of the armament industry.

The *Kölnische Zeitung* is of opinion that a resolution by the Reichstag on the subject of peace is now unnecessary in view of the impending declaration of the Chancellor.

The *Münchener Neuesten Nachrichten* says that Dr. Michaelis will follow General von Hindenburg's war policy.

The *Vienna Reichspost* says it is high time the German crisis was ended. It says:—"Such a crisis is harmless to other States, but what would happen if the mighty pillar hitherto the pride of friends and the envy of foes trembles?"

ABUSING THE LATE CHANCELLOR.

AMSTERDAM, July 17th.

The German Press is now abusing Herr von Bethmann Hollweg, whom it describes as facing both ways, and Herr Zimmermann whose "terrible blunders" in the offer to Mexico, and, more recently, in the case of the courier caught in Norway with explosives, are recalled.

KAISER'S FIRST CHOICE.

ZURICH, July 17th.

The *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* correspondent at Berlin says the Kaiser first offered the Chancellorship to the Bavarian Premier, Count Hertling, who declined for personal reasons.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, July 17th.

The *Daily News* says that Mr. Lloyd George is not now unfavourable to the selection of Sir Edwin Montagu as the successor to Mr. Austen Chamberlain as Secretary of State for India.

THE IRISH CONVENTION.

LONDON, July 17th.

It is announced in Dublin that the Irish Convention will meet at Trinity College on the 25th inst. Mr. Duke, K.C., will preside pending the Conventions appointment of a Chairman.

TEA.

ACUTE SHORTAGE FEARED.

LONDON, July 17th.

Only 1,700 packages were available for the weekly sales of Indian tea yesterday. The *Times* points out in this connection that owing to the shortage of tonnage only 22,000,000 pounds were imported during the past three months, of which 13,000,000 was on the War Office account, leaving only 10,000,000 for trade. This is regarded as most inadequate and dealers anticipate an acute shortage.

BRITAIN'S ROYAL HOUSE.

NEW NAME ADOPTED.

LONDON, July 17th.

His Majesty the King has adopted the name of Windsor for his house and family.

The Privy Council at which the change was unanimously decided, was one of the most important held since the Coronation. It was attended by the Duke of Connaught, the Bishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Prime Minister, Lord Rosebery, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Andrew Fisher, Mr. G. N. Barnes, General Smuts and Mr. W. P. Schreiner.

The Proclamation announcing the change of the name of the Dynasty also renounces, on behalf of the late Queen Victoria's descendants, the use of the titles Duke and Duchesses of Saxony, and Prince and Princesses of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

RUSSIAN MINISTERS RESIGN.

PETROGRAD, July 17th.

The Minister of Finance, M. Shingareff; of Education, M. Manouiloff; and of Public Assistance, Prince Shakhosky, have resigned.

M. Prokopovitch has been appointed Minister of Commerce, and M. Tchernousky Minister of Public Instruction.

SUSPICIOUS FIRE.

BIG BLAZE IN NORWAY.

CHRISTIANA, July 17th.

There was a great fire at a Trindhjen warehouse, where goods from Britain, and destined for Russia, were stored. The damage is estimated at £2,750,000. Incendiarism is suspected.

SIR EDWARD CARSON.

LONDON, July 17th.

The *Times* says Sir Edward Carson's appointment to the War Cabinet has been practically settled.

710 AEROPLANES DOWN IN THE WEST.

GERMANS' HEAVY LOSSES.

Seven hundred and thirteen aeroplanes were brought down on the Western battle front during May, only four less than in April, when the struggle for superiority in the air reached its maximum intensity. In this period the Germans lost 442 machines, and the Allies, according to the claims of the enemy, 271. It is impossible to resist the conclusion that the air reports of German Main Headquarters are, like their military *communiqués*, exaggerated, even when they are not quite false. Our General Headquarters in France, the only one of the belligerents which acknowledges its own losses, admits that during May 83 British aeroplanes failed to return to their base. Deducting this figure from the German total, it would mean—if it is accurate and does not include, as the enemy's monthly summary frequently does, machines brought down on the Eastern and Balkan fronts—that the French Air Service has lost 185 aeroplanes, or nearly twice as many as their comrades in the Royal Flying Corps. But taking the figures as they are, they show that the Germans lost 73 more machines in May than in April, that our losses were 61 fewer, and that those of the French were 10 more. British airmen and gunners claim 243 of the 442 German machines and the French the other 199.

The British successes were classified in the daily reports from General Headquarters as follows:—Destroyed, 19; crashed, two; brought down (which, as in the case of the French, means destroyed), 91; fell in our lines, nine; brought down by anti-aircraft guns, nine; driven down out of control, 113.

The French Ministry of War states, without any qualification, that of the German machines brought down by French airmen 80 were destroyed. "Their destruction," it was reported, "has been most strictly verified." The other 119 were driven down seriously damaged "and probably crashed to the ground in the enemy's lines."

As in previous months, the German reports for May have not always distinguished between airmen's and gunners' successes. In the case of 105 machines it was stated that they were brought or shot down in air fights; 55 others were attributed to airmen and gunfire; 37 were reported merely as "shot down," 12 as brought down by gunfire, and two "forced to land."

The most interesting personal item concerning the German Air Service is the complete disappearance from the official reports of Cavalry Captain Baron von Richthofen. This airman was the commander of a squadron which is known at the front as Richthofen's "Circus," and he and it have been credited with quite dazzling performances. Richthofen was sprang upon the public on February 15th as the victor in 21 air fights, and between that date and April 30th (on which day he is said to have brought down five enemy machines) he was reported to have accounted for 31 other aeroplanes. Since April 30th, however, his name has not appeared once in the German reports. But the name of another Richthofen—a Lieutenant—and it is claimed for him that he has brought down 24 machines—*Times*.

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THE FLYING SERVICES. LORD DERBY'S TRIBUTE.

The Earl of Derby, Secretary for War, at the Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool, opened the official Air Services Exhibition organized by the Countess of Drogheda for the benefit of the Flying Services Fund administered by the Royal Aero Club and for the Red Cross. He said it was impossible to speak too highly of the bravery of the members of the Flying Corps. They were the eyes of the Army, and were able to give the observation without which our artillery fire would be far less effective than it was at the present moment. He defied anybody to say whether any nation had got complete supremacy of the air, but he would like to compare this supremacy of the air which we had at present with the supremacy of the sea which we claimed. (Hear, hear.) We said we had the supremacy of the sea, and a great many of our ships remained in harbour. The Germans said they had the supremacy of the sea, and all their ships remained in the harbour. (Laughter and cheers.) Let both say they had got the supremacy of the sea, but he ventured to say that the supremacy of the sea which England had got was the one she preferred to have rather than the one the Germans pretended to have. (Hear, hear.) So it was with our Air Services. On the essential days in the battles of Arras and the Somme in July the supremacy of the air was ours absolutely. (Cheers.) As regards the supremacy and the bravery of the men in the air they could be no comparison between our nation and any other. The only thing," added Lord Derby, "we have got to think of is the supremacy of invention and what is just as important, of supply. Is that as much in our hands as we would wish it to be? No; because you never get all you want, either the Flying Corps or anything else, in this world.

PERFECTING THE MACHINES.

But I do believe that at the present moment there are better brains at work in this country in perfecting and improving our flying machines than there are in any other country in the world. (Hear, hear.) This department of flying is no longer entirely confined to the War Office; it is now under an Air Board, and there are many people who say they are not doing all they ought to do. As a general rule, the people who tell us that nothing is being done are just the people who are the most ignorant of what is being done. As a matter of fact, at present there is no stone being left unturned to do all that is possible to be done by human intelligence to improve the flying capacity of our Air Services. When I turn the question of supply I hope you will not take it out of place on my part if I draw the attention of those who are responsible for work in the manufacture of those machines to the grave danger to our Air Services and men which results from any stoppage of work at such a moment as this. The loss of a day in a workshop may mean the loss of a hundred lives on the battlefield, and I do ask those who are engaged in the manufacture of these instruments of war to consider the position most carefully and be certain that they do all they can to help the Flying Corps in their arduous and dangerous work. (Hear, hear.) Proceeding, Lord Derby said that the Flying Corps had received seven V.C.s, 72 D.S.O.s, 304 Military Crosses, 97 Military Medals, 51 D.C.M.s, and 53 Meritorious Service Medals, besides innumerable honours from foreign Allied nations and 456 mentions in despatches.

HONOURED BY THE KING.

There was one honour common to the whole of the Flying Corps which he thought, they were more proud of than anything else, and that was that the King, on his own initiative, appointed himself Colonel-in-Chief of the Flying Corps as a tribute to the gallantry they had displayed since the commencement of the war.

ESSENTIALS TO PEACE.

Referring to the general outlook of the war, Lord Derby said: "We are an extraordinary nation. We are either up to the necks one day or down in the depths the next. We are either full of optimism or pessimistic to a degree; and I do not know which seems to give the most pleasure. (Laughter.) Cannot we steer a middle course? There is every reason to be optimistic with a big 'if.' There is no reason to be pessimistic if the 'if' I am going to describe to you is carried out. People say we are certain to win. I believe that. (Cheers.) But it should always be coupled with a qualification. If we all do our best. (Cheers.) If we do our best we are certain to win. We are told that the German menace is a most dangerous one. It is probably the most dangerous that this country has ever had to face, but we are certain to beat it if we ration ourselves as we are called upon to do. We are bound to have better guns, better ammunition, more destroyers, more men-of-war, more cargo ships. If we have those we win the war. We can have them if everybody does his best in helping to supply them. In this country at this present moment there is no scope for the man who does not do at least a quarter in his power for the country. If the war is to be won it will be, and can only be, by the hearty co-operation of all classes doing all that they possibly can to merit the success which will await them only if they do their best. Therefore, whilst I am absolutely optimistic as to the result of this war if we do our best, I should not be nearly so optimistic if there is any falling-off on the part of any section of the community in this Empire. I hope there will not be such falling-off, and if there is not you may rest assured that it will not only bring a quicker peace than perhaps, many anticipated, but it will bring at the same time a peace that will not pass away in our lifetime.

The miners of Borinage in Belgium having struck work on account of inadequate food, were invited by the Germans to send delegates, who, their appointment was promptly arrested and forced to do military work near Douai.

2,000 SERBIAN INSURGENTS EXECUTED.

HOW A RISING WAS PUT DOWN.

Details have been given recently by Serbian deserters from the Bulgarian Army of the insurrectionary movement in Old Serbia, which, it appears, was virtually stamped out by the end of February.

The insurgents numbered about 15,000, including many soldiers recruited in Bulgaria's disaffected provinces of Vidin and Timovo, where the majority of the inhabitants are of Serbian blood. Both German and Bulgarian troops were employed in crushing the movement. One of these informants was in hospital at Nish in March and there heard from comrades the following statements:—

About 6,000 insurgents had been captured, and of these over 2,000 were summarily executed by Germans armed with machine-guns. Long deep trenches were dug, in front of which the victims were bound to stakes and shot in groups, their bodies being immediately flung into the trenches and buried. To Bulgarian subjects who participated in the insurrection no mercy was shown. Every one in this category who was captured suffered death.

The remainder of the prisoners were deported to Asia Minor and the whole of the rural inhabitants of the districts in which the rising started were removed to Bulgaria, where they were divided into two portions, one of which, consisting of men able to work, was kept in Sofia to provide labour, while the other, mainly women and children, was handed over to the tender mercies of the Turks, who were requested to remove them to their Asiatic provinces.

The same informant adds that a few bands of insurgents still carry on guerrilla warfare in the Babuna Mountains and in the neighbourhood of Uskub, and that one of these bands last week made an incursion on the Bulgarian rear encampments north of Doiran and got off with booty.—Times.

DAUGHTERS OF THE MIDDLE CLASS.

I believe it is no exaggeration to say that for want of a little clear thinking on sensible lines, and a little management of the situation, the daughters of English middle-class parents are being very generally and effectually debarr'd from the chances of marriage, and the country is therefore being deprived of a considerable part of what we have long been accustomed to hear described as its backbone," writes "A London Headmistress" in the Observer.

"When I say 'on sensible lines,' I do not mean that common-sense need exclude the most elevated conception of marriage or deprive the prospect of its truest romance and beauty. But the English nation's thinking on the subject has been neither clear nor logical. We have deprecated the French *mariage de convenance*, as being utilitarian, calculating, unromantic, perhaps even heartless. But at the same time wise English mothers do tacitly what the French do openly—'arrange' if not the marriage, at any rate the opportunities of marriage; and it is their plain duty to do so.

Failing such opportunities, can we fairly blame the girls who take the game into their own hands and play it in their own way, and have we the right to condemn, even though we deplore, the badness of that way? Many a girl's extravagance in dress or outrageousness of manner has really the character of a desperate gamble for the future, it may be a symptom not of natural depravity but of the effort of the young rising life on the verge of panic at the thought of being denied its natural scope and outlet.

The writer quoted by you (Mrs. Florence May, in the *World's Work*) makes an admirable suggestion in connection with this very instance of spending money on attractive clothes—namely, that girls should be definitely urged to save towards their own marriage portions. She is wise in judging marriages to be happier and better founded where there is at least some approach to financial independence on the part of the wife.

The older generation would do well to keep these things more in mind, and they ought to feel it a duty not only to make definite opportunities for the girls under their care to meet men of their own class and type, but they should prepare the way for such opportunities by giving them a conception of marriage, not only just and balanced, but inspiring and liberal minded.

To girls with such an outlook marriage will appeal, not as a "secret hope," still less as an escape from drudgery or a satisfaction to their personal vanity, but as the entrance upon a heritage as goodly as they could possibly desire.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTURES.

Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Apar, Mr. E. L. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Breve, Miss A. Bowman, Mrs. V. M. Beaumont, Miss Lillian Cohen, Miss I. Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney K. Cohen, Mr. E. K. Creamer, Mr. C. Coleman, Mr. F. H. Curry, Messrs. Dora, Mr. W. R. Diethelm, Mrs. H. Everett, Mr. H. Everett, Miss J. Fay, Mr. H. R. France, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Gunn and 2 daughters, Mr. and Mrs. D. Hopson, Mr. A. Hill, Mr. S. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Kellogg, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Moore, Father J. Martire, Mr. G. Murphy, Mr. J. Madier, Mr. P. Nafaly, Miss Ora Price, Mr. H. V. Poullain, Sister Rudolph, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Rutter, Mr. H. Raebald, Mr. Wm. Simmon, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Scherff, Mr. R. L. Scjth, Mrs. Shee, Mr. A. L. Thomson, Mr. A. H. Tait, Mr. C. H. Van Rinsum, Mr. G. Wirschner, Mr. Wm. Watson, Mr. R. J. Whately, Mr. and Mrs. C. Morosi, Mr. P. J. Van Limborgh, and Mrs. R. Young.

BOY'S HAIR CAME OUT IN BUNCHES

Crusty Scale Spread All Over Head. Lost Hours of Sleep.

HEALED BY CUTICURA

"My little boy broke out with little red spots which would run like water and form a crusty scale which spread all over his head. He lost hours of sleep and his hair came out in bunches."

"I was advised to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and after using one tablet of Soap and one box of Ointment his head was healed." (Signed) John Higgs, 27, Castle St., Barnsley, Yorks, Eng., July 28, 1915.

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36-14

No Household

can be really happy if any of its members are ill. Sound health in a family is a precious possession, and without it, success and felicity are practically impossible. Much illness is positively unnecessary and is occasioned chiefly by neglect. Much anxiety given on this account to near and dear ones is, therefore, avoidable. It is the utmost importance that a reliable remedy should always be at hand to relieve the earliest symptoms of indisposition. Beecham's Pills are an excellent household medicine—safe to take and sure in their curative results. No home

Should Be Without

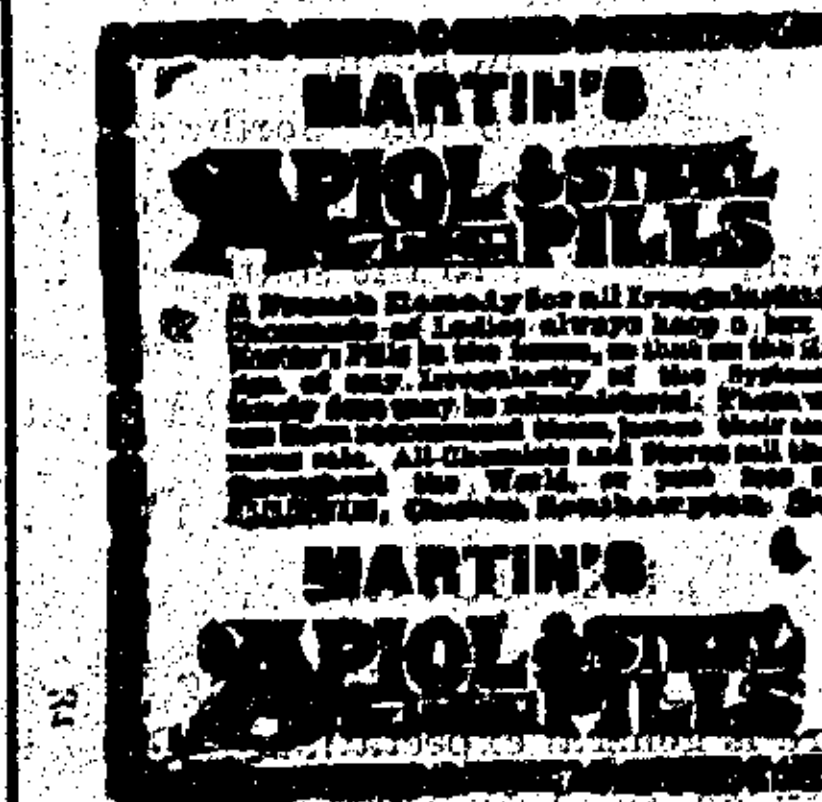
them. They exercise a beneficial effect upon the liver, stomach, kidneys and bowels. They give speedy relief, and, in time, they remove most of the ailments connected with these important organs. Attacks of biliousness, constipation, flatulence, headache, dyspepsia and other disorders of the digestive system are speedily dispelled by

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

There is yet another point that you should mark on the tablet of your memory. Beecham's Pills, in addition to their acknowledged value to kidney, liver, and stomach disorders, have a special benefit in such ailments as are peculiar to women, many of whom endure needless pain and ill-health through ignorance of this important fact.

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 1/6 (25 pills) 1/4 (50 pills) 2/6 (100 pills).

[87-1]



HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, July 18th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 8 a.m.	On Date at 3 p.m.
Barometer	29.72	29.67	29.68
Temperature	83	79	84
Humidity	78	16	66
Wind Direction	East	ENE	East
Force	4	2	4
Weather
Rain	1.68	0	0.16

Highest open air Temperature on 17th 84
Lowest open air Temperature on 18th 79

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY.

12.30 p.m.—British Traders' Insurance Co. Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.

Friday, 21st July.—

11.50 a.m.—United Assurance Oriental Agency Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at the Office of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Noon—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property from the Liquidators of Messrs. Jensen & Co., at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lammer.

Monday, 18th Aug.—

Noon—Hongkong Cotton Spinning Weaving and Dyeing Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

3 p.m.—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property at Sales Rooms, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.

Monday, 27th Aug.—

Noon—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property from the Liquidator of Messrs. Wills & Co., at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lammer.

CUTLER PALMER & CO'S

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

Known as the

"OLD

SQUARE"

WHISKY.

ESTABLISHED

1745.

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and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

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"ASAHI BEER."

DAI NIPPON

BREWERY CO., TOKYO.

(SOLE AGENTS:

MITSU BUSEN KAISHA

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[84]

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LOSS OF MEMORY AND DEBILITY

and

from the NERVES

CHAPOTEAUT'S

PROSPHO-GLYCERATE OF LIME

It increases vital energy and nerve force; cures Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia, Insomnia, and nervous diseases in adults and children.

IN CAPSULES, IN WINE, AND IN SYRUP

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No. 10-2 No. 10-3

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FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

MANILA, GEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 19th July, 10 A.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"CHINHUA"	On 19th July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 20th July, 11 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 22nd July, 11 P.M.
WUHAIR, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 22nd July, 10 A.M.
HAIPHONG	"KAIFONG"	On 23rd July, 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 24th July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHANFUNG"	On 26th July, 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

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MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.
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"HAITAN" ... Capt. A. E. Hodgins ... TUESDAY, 24th July, at Noon.

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TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
to	at	at	at	at
COLOMBO	at Noon	at 6 P.M. from Colombo	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
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Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

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BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

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FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamai, Keelung and Anging, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"BOSHUMARU" ... FRIDAY, 20th July, at 10 A.M.
"ANAKUBA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 22nd July, at Noon.
"KAJO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 29th July, at Noon.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

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